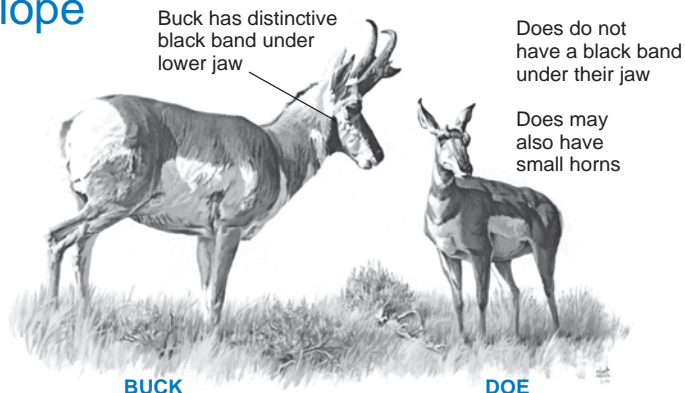


Antelope, Deer and Elk Identification

Antelope



ANTELOPE DEFINITIONS

Buck (Horned): Any antelope with a horn or horns at least 4 inches long as measured from the top of the skull.

Doe/fawn: Any antelope with horns less than 4 inches long as measured from the top of the skull.

DEER DEFINITIONS

Definitions apply to both mule and whitetail species:

Antlered Buck: A deer with an antler or antlers at least 4 inches long as measured from the top of the skull.

Antlerless: A deer without antlers, or with antlers less than 4 inches long as measured from the top of the skull.



CAUTION: Antlers on mule and white-tailed yearling bucks may look similar

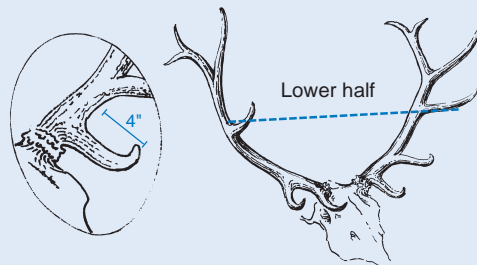
ELK DEFINITIONS

Montana has some elk hunting districts with special regulations governing the type of bull elk that is legal to harvest. These diagrams and definitions are intended to assist the hunter in interpreting these regulations.

Antlered Bull: Any elk having an antler or antlers at least 4 inches long as measured from the top of the skull

Antlerless: A female or juvenile male with antlers less than 4 inches long as measured from the top of the skull.

Antler Point Measurement: Legal antler point must be 4 inches or longer.



Brow-tined:

Any elk having an antler or antlers with a visible point on the lower half of either main beam that is greater than or equal to four inches long.

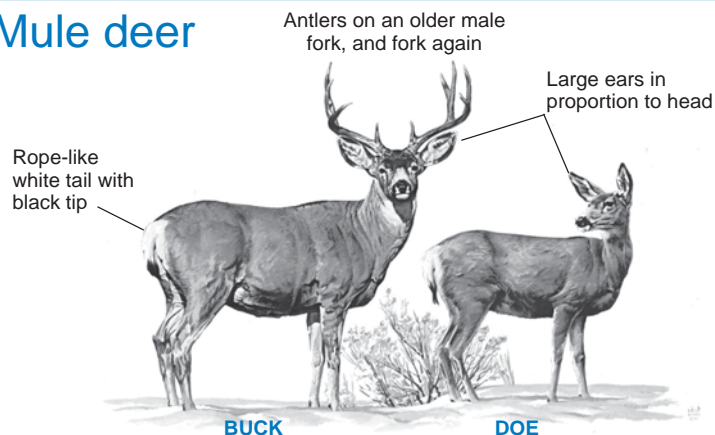
Spike Bull:

Any elk having antlers which do not branch or, if branched, branch is less than 4 inches long measured from the main antler beam.

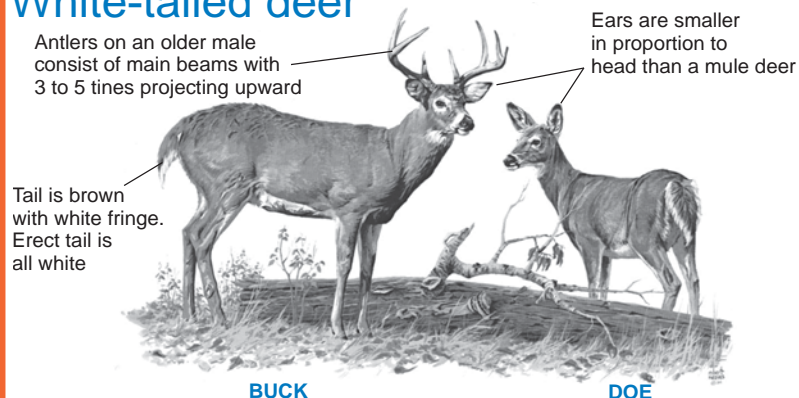


Either-sex: A male or female animal of any age.

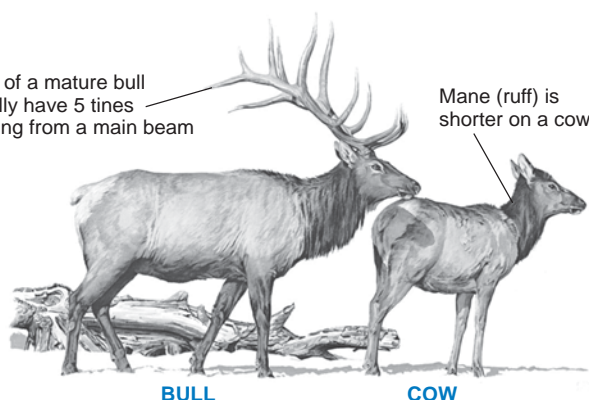
Mule deer



White-tailed deer



Elk



Recognizing A Gray Wolf

Coyote



- 1.5 feet tall
- 4 feet long
- 30-40 pounds
- Narrow snout
- Pointed ears
- Color light gray to brown
- Track 2.5 inches wide, 2 to 2.5 inches long
- Claws evident

Wolf



- 2.5 feet tall
- 5-6 feet long
- 70-120 pounds
- Broad snout
- Round ears
- Color light gray to black
- Long, low howl
- Track 4.5 inches wide, 5 to 5.5 inches long
- Claws evident

What Should I Know About Wolves in Montana?

Gray Wolf Listing Status

For the latest information about wolves and their management, go to FWP's website at: <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/management/wolf>.

Wolves and Big Game

- Wolves eat deer, elk, and other big game. In Montana, elk numbers in some areas have declined and so has hunter opportunity, due in part to wolf activity. Yet in other areas where wolves and elk interact, elk numbers are stable or increasing.
- When wolves are in an area, deer and elk use their habitats differently, often seeking greater cover. Hunters may need to adjust their strategies.
- FWP is increasing monitoring and research efforts to learn more about how wolves and big game interact in different places, and what that means for hunters.

Montana Wolf Basics

- Pack territories can cover 200 square miles or more
- Packs range from two to 14 animals, averaging about 6
- Wolves often travel separately or in smaller groups
- Wolves travel widely throughout their territory in the fall
- Wolves travel on roads and trails regularly

Hunters Can Help FWP Monitor Wolves

Information provided by hunters will help in the management of wolves. Your information helps FWP know more about wolf numbers and distribution in Montana.

Here's How To Report Wolves and Wolf Sign:

- Call the nearest FWP office
- Mail a pre-printed wolf observation postcard, available from FWP offices and license providers
- Report online: <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/management/wolf>

To Report a Dead Wolf or Possible Illegal Activity, Contact:

- Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks:
1-800-TIP-MONT (1-800-847-6668)

Montana is Bear Country

Be Bear Aware!

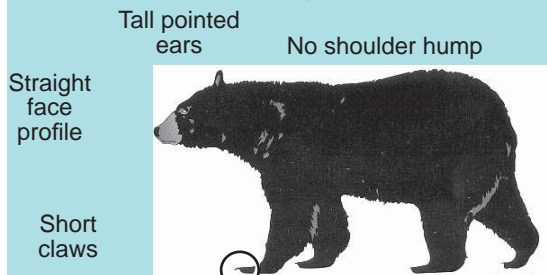
Black bear hunters must be able to tell the difference between a grizzly and a black bear because grizzly bears cannot be legally hunted in Montana.

Three simple rules will help you make the right decision:

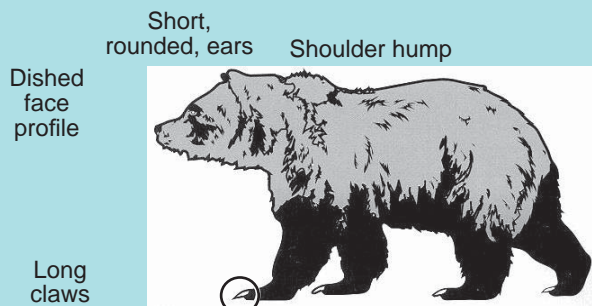
1. Learn how to identify bears.
2. Be absolutely sure of your target.
3. If in doubt, don't shoot.

Look for a combination of characteristics.

Their color and body size can be misleading!



BLACK BEAR



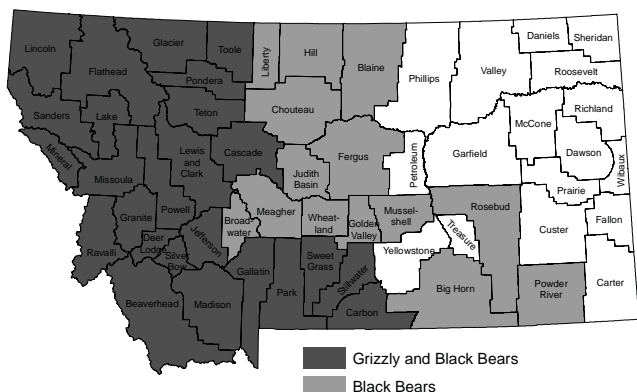
GRIZZLY BEAR

Mandatory bear identification testing is required to purchase a black bear license. Check FWP's website:
<http://fwp.mt.gov>

Carry Bear Spray and Know How To Use It!

- Hunting puts you at risk of encountering a bear. Calling game and using scents may attract bears.
- If you hunt alone, let someone know about your plans. If you feel uneasy hunting alone, hunt with a partner.
- Pay attention to fresh bear sign. Communicate with others and let them know when bears have been seen and/or fresh sign observed.
- Some bears may move in the direction of a gunshot because they learned to associate the sound with a gut pile or carcass.
- The golden rule is "get the game animal out of the area as quickly as possible". The longer a carcass remains lying on the ground, hung up in camp, or stored in the back of a truck, the more likely it will be discovered by a bear.
- Carcasses left for a period of time require special care. Carry a colored, lightweight tarp or space blanket. Put the guts on the tarp and drag them a few hundred feet away from the carcass.
- Locate an observation point 200 yards (if possible) away from the carcass with a clear line of sight.
 - When returning, approach the observation point carefully. Yell or whistle repeatedly. With binoculars study the scene from the observation point and scan the area for the carcass and any movement. If a bear is at the site and refuses to leave or the meat has been covered up with debris by a bear, report the incident to FWP.
 - Do not attempt to frighten away or haze a bear, especially a grizzly.
- Bears are opportunists and change their behavior to take advantage of new food sources. Always assume that grizzlies are in the area and make sure your camps, cabins, and homes are bear proof, and that bear attractants are unavailable or contained.
- Mentally rehearse a worst-case scenario with encountering a bear. "If the mind has never been there before, the body does not know how to respond". The following is a list of recommended responses to minimize the likelihood of attack or chances of human injury:
 - Make certain you have bear spray at the ready and know how to use it. In sudden grizzly encounters, bear spray has proven effective. Bears sprayed in the face at close range often stop attacking.
 - Always maintain a safe distance from bears.
 - Stay calm.
 - Immediately pick up small children and stay in a group.
 - Behave in a non-threatening manner.
 - Speak softly.
 - Throw an object (like a hat or gloves) on the ground as you move away to distract the animal's attention.
 - Slowly back away, if possible. Keep a distance of at least 100 yards.
 - Do not run from a bear. Running may trigger a natural predator-prey attack response, and a bear can easily outrun the world's fastest human.
 - Don't climb a tree unless you are sure you can get at least 10' from the ground before the bear reaches you. Many experts recommend against climbing trees in most situations.
- Report encounters with Grizzly Bears to FWP at 1-800-TIP-MONT, U.S. Forest Service, or one of the nearest FWP bear management specialists listed below:
 - Kevin Frey, Bozeman, MT 406-994-3553
 - Mike Madel, Choteau, MT 406-466-5100
 - Tim Manley, Kalispell, MT 406-892-0802
 - Kim Annis, Libby, MT 406-293-4161 x207
 - James Jonkel, Missoula, MT 406-542-5508
 - In an actual emergency, phone 9-1-1. Seeing a grizzly is not necessarily a reportable encounter or an emergency. Report encounters where the bear displayed aggressive or defensive behavior toward people, livestock or pets.

General Distribution of Bears in Montana



For more information visit:

<http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/livingWithWildlife/beBearAware/>